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Henry Williamson Haynes

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES died in Boston on February 16, 1912. He was an only son of Nathaniel and Caroline Jemima (Williamson) Haynes, and was born in Bangor, Maine, September 20, 1831. He prepared himself for Harvard College at the Boston Latin School and was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1851.

After teaching for one or two years he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston on September 26, 1856.

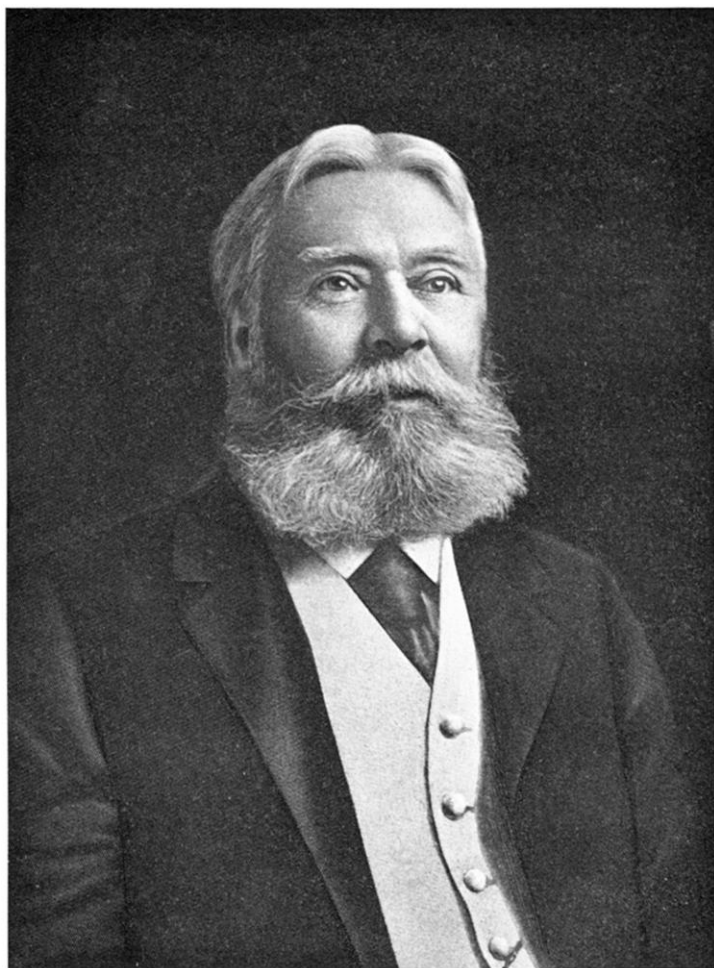
He became Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Vermont in 1867, and in 1869 was made librarian of the same University; these positions he held until 1873, when he returned to Boston.

On August 1, 1867, he married Helen Weld Blanchard, daughter of John Adams and of Sarah (Harding) Blanchard; the wedding took place at the American Legation in Paris.

In intellectual life, among the positions held by Professor Haynes were the following: Membership in the board of trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, and the Boston School Board; a membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society and for some years in its council; in the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he had been vice-president; in the American Anthropological Association, the American Folk-Lore Society, and the Anthropological Society of Washington; in the Archæological Institute of America, of which he had been a member from its beginning and on whose executive committee he had served. These activities in the learned societies point plainly to his interests in life. Professor Haynes was primarily, in the old-fashioned sense, a man of "the humanities," i. e., "Grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and a study of the Greek and Latin classics," with—added to this—"humanity," which is Anthropology in its broadest acceptance. Professor Putnam defines the last as "man and his works"; possibly in this sense Anthropology may be considered to cover all the reading, writing, and work of this rich lover of mankind.

Of Professor Haynes' work in the broader field of literary activity, an interesting scrap-book gives a varied insight.

In re the future archeologist, mulling over the fallen civilizations of the present, Professor Haynes in the *Boston Courier* in 1860 quotes



Henry M. Hays.

Kirke White's *Time* (1803): "Where now is Britain, etc." In 1861 we find him publishing a critique of Dean Milman's *History of Latin Christianity*. This includes a "Scholium" on "Mæcenas . . . qui uxorem millies ducit," exculpating Mæcenas, not without salt.

In the column of "Notes and Queries" in the public prints Professor Haynes was frequently present; his wide reading and exceedingly retentive memory made him an invaluable correspondent for those whose lack of knowledge leads them to seek such hebdomadal aids to the injured.

The classical knowledge of Professor Haynes was, strangely, both broad and deep; a student of literature rather than a philologist he preferred exegesis to etymology; of him could well be said the Terentian "Humani nihil a me alienum puto."

In the old days the test of classical learning was the composition of Latin verse. The following poem written on the occasion of the inauguration of the Memorial Statue of the Latin School Association may show how skillful a master of this art he was; the meter is the Asclepiadean Minor:

Heroum juvenum pro patria mori
Optantes animae! quale decus damus
Dignum pro meritis? Prosequimur quibus
Votis et lacrymis piis?

Hoc marmor vovimus, discipuli tui
Sculptum, cara parens, artificis manu,
Fraternis animis, cordibus aemulis
Grates testificans opus.
Immortalis honos, Famaque nobilis,
Mansurumque virens tempus in ultimum
Nomen, commemorans Gloria laudibus
Ornabunt statuam sacram.

O Natale Solum! numina dent tibi
Duris temporibus pectora fortia,
Prolem magnanimam, talia perpeti
Caris his Laribus satam.

Professor Haynes was a lecturer on Greek literature, and in 1873 wrote an account of the Westminster play for that year which happened to be the "Phormio."

With all Professor Haynes' appreciation of the value of the old-fashioned classical training for university students, he was no mere "Laudator Temporis Acti," teste the following quotation from the report presented by him to the board of overseers of Harvard College from the

"Committee on Greek" in 1893. The change from recitations to the lecture system was in process of fulfilment and at the time was considered a great innovation.

"How was it possible for any high standard of scholarship, anything better than bare mediocrity, to be expected of the student, when the whole class was held in check by the dead weight of all its dull and lazy members? . . . In the judgment of my classmate, Professor Goodwin, in which I fully concur, in our time fully three-quarters of the recitation hour was wasted, for the better scholars, in hearing those who knew nothing of a subject attempt to talk about it."

From Greek and Latin philology it is but a step to the archeology of classical lands, and nowadays it is but a step farther to the study of paleolithic and neolithic archeology on the one hand and to the archeology of America on the other.

Not so was it in the earlier times of Professor Haynes. King Minos had not yet erected the bridge over which one might pass from Phocis of the polished stones to Delphi of the Sun-god;¹ nor did men recognize the same beauty in the pottery of the White river in Arkansas as in that of the pre-Hellenic Mycenaean layers. All the more honor, then, to those who could look at more than one stone at the same time, and look forward to the time when all things should take their own orderly place in a line determined not by time but by industries.

In American archeology his interest lay largely in the Southwest and the Mexican fields. This is proved by the long excerpts from the reports of the executive committee of the Archæological Institute of America found in his scrap-book. These are a report on Bandelier's work in Mexico in 1881, of Bandelier's researches in New Mexico in 1882 and 1883, and a report (1885) on the contributions of Lewis H. Morgan and the general published work of Bandelier.

The most important of the general articles by Professor Haynes are: "Progress of American Archæology during the years 1889-1899,"² and the chapters in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America* on the "Prehistoric Archæology of North America" and "Early Explorations of New Mexico."³

In regard to the question of the antiquity of man in America his interest never flagged; he took a middle ground between those who claim each skull dug from the deeper depths and each culture not squaring

¹ Cf. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, Jan.-Mar., 1913, p. 107, quoting G. Soteriades, Πρακτικά, 1911, pp. 205-235.

² *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, 2d ser., vol. iv, pp. 17 ff.

³ Winsor's *History*, vol. i, pt. 2, pp. 329 ff., and vol. ii, pp. 473-504.

at first sight with that of the red Indian as evidences of a plurality of races if not of ages of stone on this continent, and those on the other hand who "make all things new" and will not be persuaded though one rose from the dead.

Professor Haynes' conclusions at the end of his chapter on Pre-historic Archæology in Winsor may have been changed during twenty years of research, but as expressed by himself they are still capable of the support of a large circle of students: "That the so-called Indians, with their many divisions into numerous linguistic families, were later comers to our shores than the primitive population . . . that the so-called 'moundbuilders' were the ancestors of tribes found in the occupation of the soil; and that the Pueblos and the Aztecs were only peoples relatively farther advanced than the others."



FIG. 53.—A "chopper" from Ridgefield, Connecticut.

An original contribution of Professor Haynes to the material bearing on early man in America was the discovery by him in New England of a primitive type of stone chopper.¹ This he brought out before the Boston Society of Natural History in the eighties, and he continued to hold much interest and faith in them until his death. These specimens are described in the catalogue which the present writer had the privilege of making in the presence of Professor Haynes, as: "Specimens representing a culture in America possibly more primitive than the paleolithic; they were collected in the majority by Professor Haynes from 1880 to 1890, and, often of white crystalline quartz, are of two types; they may

¹ Cf. *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. XXI, pp. 382 ff. (Feb. 1, 1882); also *Boston Transcript*, Feb. 2, 1882.

show a prepared cutting edge or a prepared point; the latter class resemble somewhat an Acheuléen '*coup de poing*' of the triangular type; they are found in northern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, as well as in Connecticut, and in Massachusetts in the vicinity of Boston."

Professor Haynes was one of the very few Americans to take an active and a scientific interest in the congresses, discussions, collections, and researches in the field of prehistoric archæology abroad.

During his trip of 1877-1878 he found in Egypt a large number of stone implements of paleolithic type which he exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1878, receiving a medal in recognition of the researches. Placing these on exhibition he made the following mention of the event in his diary: "Sept. 20, 1878: My forty-seventh birthday; up to anthropological exhibition at nine A.M.; met M. de Mortillet there and put my Egyptian flints into a case." This was Gabriel de Mortillet, perhaps the greatest of the "*préhistoriens*."

Professor Haynes was very fond of meeting people of similar tastes and during his earlier trips abroad, beginning in 1873, he learned to know Dr Blackmore of the famous Blackmore Museum in Salisbury, John Evans, William Ransom, W. Boyd-Dawkins, Reboux, Laville, Baron de Baye, Abbé Ducrost, Perrin (Chambéry), Bonfils (Menton), Bellucci (Perugia), Giglioli, and many others. Visiting sites in company with these men he gathered a great deal of first-hand knowledge that stood him in good stead for nearly forty years.

His social gifts led him to enjoy scientific congresses, and it is worthy of note that he was present at the first Congress of Americanists, held in 1875 in Nancy. The appositeness of this inauguration of the international series of congresses is seen in the proximity of St Dié, whose recent festivities recall that the name "America" first came forth from the little town.

Professor Haynes was an indefatigable reader, and his command of many tongues, ancient and modern, prompted him to form a large library. Many of the books on prehistoric archeology are extremely rare in this country, and Harvard University is fortunate in having received these. They not only illustrate the progress of the science during fifty years, but are not by any means all put on the shelf as to constructive contribution.

It was in his capacity as a lover of specimens that Professor Haynes granted me the privilege of first knowing him well.

At the instance of Professor F. W. Putnam and myself, he consented to pass many hours, delightful for me, in assisting me to write a catalogue

of his European stone specimens as well as some of his trophies from America.

A short analysis of some of his specimens follows: Representing the so-called Eolithic period there are specimens from Alderbury, Stoke Pogis, Bradford on Avon, Windsor Park, Bath, Canterbury, and the vicinity of London. Also there are some of the Thenay flints, so far as is known the only ones in this country. These famous flints, though now discredited, are interesting as illustrating the Eolithic controversy and as representing the oldest claimed human industry until the discovery of the Boncelles specimens by Rutot and the Ameghino "discoveries" in South America.

In the paleolithic field England is represented by specimens from Bedford, Hitchin, and a good collection from the Creswell caves; France provided specimens from the classic station of St Acheul (a station apparently inexhaustible), from the valley of the Somme, and from the great caverns and rock-shelters of the Dordogne. He himself found the eponymous Éclats Levallois in and around Paris. Then there are the remarkable Egyptian paleoliths mentioned above.

His neolithic collection was exceedingly numerous and from widespread sites: Salisbury, Reculver, Torquay, Dunstable, Bath, Derby, the Thames valley, and other English places; Cæsar's Camp near Dieppe, and the famous Grand Pressigny; Scandinavia (Helsingborg and Lake Mälaren in Sweden, and Valsgard, Solager, and Kørsør in Denmark); Italian sites such as Perugia, Verona, Lake Trasimene, Bologna, Orvieto, Umbria, the Campagna, Albano, Sicily, and Gargano; Greece, Switzerland, and Germany, as well as later Egyptian sites—all these contribute a collection of stone implements that is equaled by not more than one or two expositions in the United States.

The set of beautiful pygmy flints from Egypt is only one of the elements worth particular notice in the collection. There are in all sixty-seven sections in the collection, and many minor subdivisions. In the Egyptian material there are forty-one trays; in addition there are some bronzes and considerable pottery.

These objects constitute only a part of what Professor Haynes gathered during his wanderings. Four beneficiaries received his collections: the prehistoric objects and all the books relating to them he left to the Peabody Museum of Harvard University; the Etruscan, Greek, and Roman vases, with the ancient coins and medals, to the Classical Department of Harvard University; the Egyptian collection, excluding the prehistoric flints, to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and the

fossils, minerals, and numerous other specimens to the Boston Society of Natural History.

In spite of his wide interests abroad, Professor Haynes by no means neglected his own immediate neighborhood, as witness the hundreds of archeological specimens from New England included in the collections in the Peabody Museum. He was a man whose mind and heart were everywhere at home and with whom every man's mind and heart might find a home, if so be that they were wise, sound, and of good report.

Of my personal relations with him I can only say that there is but one thing for me to regret: that I wasted so much time before my short acquaintance with him began; the year that followed was one of increasingly intensive admiration and affection.

CHARLES PEABODY

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